

after 1914 750
PRIVATE AND PERSONAL (F149)

INFORMATION FOR LIBERALS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Qualifications of Voters

AND OF

Aliens Desiring to Become Naturalized
British Subjects

HOW TO PROCEED

WITH THE REVISION OF THE VOTER'S LISTS FOR
PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION PURPOSES

BLANK FORMS, INSTRUCTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

512 [1914?] - L695I

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A General Statement

The assessors in the majority of municipalities begin their work of assessment on February 15th of each year, and they are by law directed to return their roll on or before April 30th of each year.

The Provincial Franchise now obtains for both Provincial and Dominion purposes, and any elections that may take place in any of the constituencies, whether for Provincial or Dominion purposes, will be held on the voters' list prepared from the Assessor's roll with the corrections and additions thereto.

Every male person resident in Canada for the past nine months, and resident in the municipality at the time the Assessor begins to make the assessment, is entitled to be on the voters' list, providing he is 21 years of age and a British subject.

He need not, at the time of the assessment, be 21, but if he shall be 21 years of age within 30 days after the hearing at the Judge's Voters' Lists Court in the Fall, he can be entered on the Assessor's roll, and any one who will in the Fall be 12 months in Canada, if he possesses the other qualifications may be put on the voters' list. (See Section 16 Ontario Election Act quoted on another page.)

Fishermen, lumbermen (men who work in the woods or on drives) and students absent from home can be placed on the list. Absence does not count in their case, when absent they can apply to be put on roll by affidavit as below, providing the assessor does not accept verbal notice to put them on. He should accept such notice, but if he does not, the affidavit will make the matter sure.

Any man, no matter what his occupation, who goes away even for months occasionally or for a temporary purpose intending to return, does not cease to be a resident of the municipality. He is a continuous resident until he takes up a new home elsewhere.

It is not necessary for a man to own property or be a tenant or have an income in order to have his name entered on the Voters' list as a voter in Provincial and Dominion elections.

The Foundation

The Formation of the Committee.

A member of the party who is active in the polling sub-division should get together not only the active workers, but every one else who can be induced to take a cordial part in the work. Experience shows that in an ordinary polling sub-division, if two or more good men can get together, they can do good work. This is almost an invariable rule. There is no man without influence. The best way to get a committee together in country places, is for the chairman of the polling sub-division or some other active worker, to drive over the division, calling on all the party men, and making a special request for them to attend at some convenient place at a stated time. Another method is to send by post notice to each, calling them to meet at a certain time and place. Having got the committee together, the chairman and other officers should be appointed. The chairman should be the man who takes the greatest interest in the work in that division, and whose activity is such that his intimate connection with the organization will inspire others to take hold of the work.

If a notice by post is sent, something similar to the following form may be used:

MY DEAR SIR,—

You are specially and cordially invited to attend a meeting aton.....day the.....day of.....at 7.30 p.m.

It is very important that you should be present, for matters in connection with the Voters' lists, &c., &c., will be taken up. Kindly enlist the services of as many of our friends as possible in the work, and do not fail to attend the meeting above announced.

Yours very truly,

To.....

.....P.O.

Do not wait for Riding associations or committees, but do as has been done by hundreds in the past: get names yourself on the Voters' lists by the Assessor and later.

How Conservatives are Instructed to Make up the Lists.

It will be not amiss on the part of Liberals to read some of the instructions sent out in pamphlets and circulars to Conservatives from time to time. From an excellent booklet printed and issued by a former

Conservative member of Parliament to the workers in his county, some pages are printed below:—

HINTS ON CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION.

For Use by Officers and Committee-men.

By law the majority of the duly qualified voters WHO VOTE, win elections, and so govern the country through the men they elect.

Organization is the process of producing this majority at the Polls, by legal means.

In this County we can produce the votes, because we have them on the Voters' Lists. Therefore we can win. It is a matter of intelligent, persistent work.

The franchise is now the same for both Provincial and Dominion elections. In consequence, there is now no outside vote to be brought in. None but RESIDENTS may vote.

The Municipal Council appoints the Assessor;

The Assessment Roll is the foundation of the Voters' List;

The Voters' List is final as to who may vote;

The appeals to the County Judge from the Voters' Lists as compiled by the usually partizan Municipal Clerks, are never really thorough for want of information on the facts. Therefore the Assessor determines largely the politics of the Municipality. **Therefore we should always put a full Conservative team in the field at every Municipal Election;** organize as you would for a Dominion election, get numerical control of the Council, and always appoint a sound Conservative Assessor.

In each Municipality, form a Conservative Association by electing a President, 1st and 2nd Vice President, a Secretary-Treasurer and a Standing Polling Sub-division Committee of six from the residents in each polling sub-division, all holding office for a year, such year ending after the newly elected Municipal Council have appointed their Assessor and other Municipal officers.

Each Polling Sub-division Committee should elect their chairman and meet on his call, and should appoint one of their number as Secretary.

Remember the Polling Sub-division Committee is the most important part of your electoral machinery. Their duties begin when the Assessor gets his Roll in February. They, amongst them, know every man in their polling sub-division, and should see that the Assessor gets full information so as to procure every Conservative to be properly assessed, and in towns and in villages and townships to enter on his Roll all Conservative Manhood Franchise Voters; **also to prevent his entering Grits** who are not entitled; notably, those not 21 years old. The committee should find out the politics of all new comers in their sub-division—ministers, school teachers, cheesemakers, laborers, &c., and all new-come owners, tenants and income voters, and if favorable have them duly assessed or entered on the Roll.

Grit Assessors leave off a Conservative just 21; and Manhood Franchise voters who have no other qualification. The Polling Sub-division Committee will carefully watch to see that the Assessor does his

duty or at all events has the information necessary to enable him to do so. If he omits his duty they will see that in proper cases an appeal is duly made to the Court of Revision to correct the Assessor's Roll, and if they fail there (at the Court of Revision), that an appeal is in due time made to the County Judge from the Voters' List as issued by the Municipal Clerk. Such latter appeal may be had whether an appeal was or was not made to the Court of Revision, and whatever its result.

If the Polling Sub-division Committee do their duty thoroughly in looking after the Assessor, they will effect a vast saving in **time, work and money, the expenditure of which otherwise becomes necessary.**

As soon as the Municipal Clerk posts up his printed Voters' List, the Committee must carefully examine it with a view to appeals to the County Judge. Remember that the Judge CANNOT HEAR any appeal of which due notice has not been given within 30 days of posting up the list.

The full Committee should meet and hold sittings till they have completed their work on the appeals, thus:—

1. At once the lists are posted up the Secretary of the Polling Sub-division Committee should obtain from the Secretary of the Municipal Association (to whom they will be supplied) the necessary blank forms for lodging appeals; and a full meeting should be held when the entry of every name on the list should be examined, and a notice of appeal made out to correct errors in the qualification of any Conservative.

2. Fill out form for appeal against ALL GRITS ON THE LIST who can be struck off.

3. Fill out form for appeal to PUT ON ALL CONSERVATIVES whose names are not on the list and who are 21 years old and British subjects, and can qualify as (A) freeholder; (B) tenant; (C) assessable income voter; (D) farmer's son, or (in Towns, Villages or Townships) as (E) Manhood Franchise Voters, that is have lived in the Municipality practically for the last year and have no property qualification.

4. In filling out the form of Conservative names to be added see that such names are correctly given in full, and the number of the lot or part of lot correctly stated.

5. When complete, hand the lists of appeals to the Secretary of the Municipal Association who will at once forward them to the Secretary of the County Association, or if an election is in prospect and party Candidate has been nominated, he will send them to the Candidate.

6. It is advisable to have one single Appellant sign all the notices of appeal for the whole Riding, and this must be attended to by the County Secretary of the Candidate.

7. These lists must all be copied and copies kept for use of Counsel (lawyer) who acts at the sittings of the Judge's Courts of Revision. One Counsel should be employed to attend to all the appeals in the Riding.

8. The County Secretary or Candidate must then see that all the completed notices of appeal for the Riding duly signed by the Appellant in person are handed to the proper municipal clerk within 30 days from the day the Clerk posted up the Voters' List. To prevent question count both the day of posting and the day of delivery to the Clerk.

9. A Conservative appealed against—if the facts warrant his being struck off the list—should not attend the Court. The Appellant in that case will usually not have the **evidence necessary to succeed**. Subpœna all Grits appealed against where you have good ground for appeal. If they do not attend the Court they will be struck off without evidence. The subpœna is obtained from the Clerk of the County Court for twenty cents. One original subpœna for each municipality containing all the names for that municipality, suffices. Each man's name alone is put in his own copy to be served, and he is entitled to no witness fees if he lives in the municipality for which the Court is held.

10. The Polling Sub-division Committee should appoint one of their number to procure the subpœnas through the counsel (lawyer) employed, and to serve them and make affidavit of service. As many of the Committee as possible should attend the Court to give evidence, and should see that other necessary witnesses are present. It is of the first importance to remember that the Committee living on the spot has, and no one else can have, knowledge of the facts necessary to success on these appeals. Nothing in the whole electoral machinery is so important as the work of this Court; and its efficient use to party ends rests wholly with the Polling Sub-division Committee. This cannot be too much emphasized. Money spent on this Court is more effective than any other possible expenditure. A fund should be raised in each Municipal Association, and turned over to the Riding Association who should take active charge of the matter of this Revision throughout the Riding.

11. As soon as your Municipal Clerk has received from the Judge the finally revised Voters' List, each Polling Sub-division Secretary should take a copy of the Voters' List to the Clerk's office and have it carefully corrected in red ink.

If this work on the Voters' List is faithfully done, you have your ammunition in store. If not done, you will take the field at election time with comparatively empty pouches and little hope of victory.

You will notice that in the above instructions it is suggested that if a Conservative is subpœnaed to the Court and stays away his name will be allowed on, but if a Liberal stays away his name will be struck off. This is a fine piece of assumption. The Conservative instructions are worth reading a couple of extra times. Instruction number 6 above is to the effect that one man sign all the notices of appeal for a riding. This would be proper, but to prevent delays, an elector (or person qualified to be an elector), should sign for the municipality or Polling Division in which he resides.

N. B.—On and after February 15th and up to and on April 30th, names may be given to the assessor by word of mouth or by notice handed to him or sent to reach him in time by post even if the assessor has completed his rounds. After April 30th, 14 days are allowed to give notice to the municipal clerk for changes and additions before the municipal Court of Revision and a month or so later there is an opportunity to appeal to the Judges Voters' Lists Court.

The Law Briefly Stated

The foregoing pages give the partisan Conservative views of steps to be taken in the preparation of lists and on behalf of the Liberals the law is briefly stated below:—

By Section 22 of the Assessment Act being Chapter 195 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, it is provided that "every assessor shall prepare an assessment roll in which, after diligent inquiry, he shall set down according to the best information to be had," certain facts.

By Section 26 and Sub-section 4 of Section 22, the assessor is instructed to enter on the Assessment Roll as qualified to be a voter under the Ontario Election Act, the name of every male person of the full age of 21 years (not disqualified for voting at elections of the Assembly) and is a British subject by birth or naturalization, providing such person causes an affidavit (in form 3) to be delivered to the Assessor setting forth these facts, and Sub-section 3 of Section 26 reads as follows:—

Affidavit Should not be Necessary

"The Assessor shall also make reasonable inquiries in order to ascertain what persons resident in the municipality, or in the section of the municipality in respect of which the Assessor is acting, are entitled to be placed on the Roll as qualified to be voters under The Ontario Election Act, and shall place such persons on the Roll as qualified to be voters without the affidavit mentioned in Sub-section 1 of Section 26."

The Assessor marks after the names of the freeholders letter "F," of tenants, the letter "T," of farmers' sons, "F.S." and of other men entitled to vote who are not classed as above, "M.F." meaning Manhood Franchise. By Sub-section 2 of Section 26 of the Assessment Act, a person shall be deemed a resident in a municipality for the purpose of enrollment, notwithstanding,

(a) Occasional or temporary absence; or (b) Absence as a member of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service, or on service as a member of the active militia; or (c) Absence as a student in attendance at an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada.

Section 27 of the Assessment Act is as follows:—

1. "No person shall be entitled to be entered on the Roll as qualified to vote under The Ontario Election Act in respect of residence in a municipality in which he is in attendance as a student at an institution of learning if he has a place of residence in another municipality, and is entered or is entitled to be entered or could have been entered on the Assessment Roll thereof.

2. "No person shall be entitled to be entered on the Roll as qualified to vote under The Ontario Election Act, who is a prisoner undergoing punishment for a criminal offence in a gaol or prison; or is a patient in a lunatic asylum; or is maintained, in whole or in part, as an inmate receiving charitable support or care in a municipal house of refuge or house of industry."

By Section 50 of the Assessment Act, the Assessor is to begin his work not later than February 15th of each year, and to complete his roll on or before April 30th of each year. These dates apply to all assessors, except those in cities, and to those in towns and some villages where a by-law has been passed fixing other dates.

Add Names at Municipal Court of Revision.

After the Assessor has completed his roll and delivered it to the Clerk of the Municipality, the same is open for inspection, and by Section 27, Sub-section 3 of the Assessment Act it is provided that:—

3. "Any person whose name is entered on, or who is entitled to have his name entered on the Roll as qualified to vote under The Ontario Election Act shall have the right to complain to the Court of Revision to have his own name, or the name of any other person corrected in, entered on, or removed from the Roll, and the proceedings thereon, including the right of appeal from the Court of Revision, shall be the same as in the case of an appeal in respect of an assessment."

By Section 62 in municipalities other than cities, if the council consists of not more than five members, such five members shall be the Court of Revision for a Municipality, and if the council consists of more than five members, it shall appoint five of its members to be the Court of Revision. Three members shall be a quorum.

Names of farmers' sons, manhood and franchise voters and any other additions may be added to the roll as made up by the Assessor. This is set forth in Section 27 as above and in Section 69 of the Act which is as follows:—

1. "Any person complaining of an error or omission in regard to himself, as having been wrongly inserted in or omitted from the Roll, or as having been undercharged or overcharged by the Assessor in the Roll may personally, or by his agent give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Municipality, (or to the Assessment Commissioner, if any) that he considers himself aggrieved for any or all of the causes aforesaid, and shall give a name and address where notices can be served by the Clerk as hereinafter provided."

2. "The notice shall be given to the Clerk, or to the Assessment Commissioner, if any, within fourteen days after the day upon which the Roll is required by law to be returned, or within fourteen days after the return of the Roll, in case the same is not returned within the time fixed for that purpose."

3. "If a municipal elector thinks that any person has been assessed too low or too high, or has been wrongly inserted in or omitted from the Roll, he may, within the time limited by the preceding sub-section, give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Municipality or to the Assessment Commissioner, if any, and the Clerk shall give notice to such person and to the Assessor, of the time when the matter will be tried by the Court of Revision; and the matter shall be decided in the same manner as complaints by a person assessed."

The Best Times to Get the Names on.

Be sure and post the Assessor when on his rounds and if his ear is dull, give him the information by affidavit in Form 3. After this, make full use of your rights before the Municipal Court of Revision. If the work at these two stages is well done, much time, worry and expense will be saved. If you can still improve on the work to date, then prepare to appeal to the County Judge to add names as directed in the following pages.

May Vote in Provincial and Dominion Elections.

SECTION 16 OF CHAPTER 8, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ONTARIO, 1914,
BEING THE ONTARIO ELECTION ACT AS BELOW.

16. Every man shall be entitled to be entered on the Voters' List prepared under Parts I or II of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, who,

- (a) Is of the full age of twenty-one years, or will be of that age within 30 days after the day fixed for hearing appeals to the Judge under that Act.
- (b) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (c) Is not disqualified under this Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting.
- (d) Has resided in Canada for the nine months next preceding the time fixed by statute or by by-law authorized by statute for beginning to make the assessment roll of the municipality in which he resided, or has resided within Canada for the twelve months next preceding the time up to which application, complaint or appeal to enter his name on such list may be made to the Judge under The Ontario Voters' Lists Acts.
- (e) Was in good faith at the time of beginning to make the assessment roll or for making application, complaint or appeal to the Judge, as the case may be, a resident of and domiciled in the municipality on the list of which he is to be entered.

Clergymen and School Teachers.

20. Where the name of a clergyman or of a high, public or separate school teacher is entered on any voters' list, prepared under the Ontario Voters' Lists Act and proper to be used at an election for an electoral district, he shall be entitled to vote.

British Subjects by Birth or Naturalization.

Under British and Canadian law the following persons are naturalized British subjects: (1) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance. (2) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted. (3) Any person born on a British ship, whether in foreign or territorial waters or not. This does not apply to a person born on a foreign ship in British territorial waters if the latter is the only reason for claiming British citizenship. Clause 2

also applies where by treaty, capitulation grant, usage, suffrage or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

In addition to the foregoing, Section 36 of the Act provides that children born in a foreign country whose father or mother become naturalized in Canada shall be deemed to be naturalized British subjects. The section is as follows:—

“If the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of naturalization within Canada, every child of such father or mother who, during infancy, has become resident with such father or mother within Canada, shall, within Canada, be deemed to be a naturalized British subject.”

Any person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization is also entitled to have his name put on the list and entitled to vote.

Manhood Suffrage

Section 17 of the above Act sets out the qualifications to entitle a man to be entered on the Manhood Suffrage list in the special registration that takes place on the eve of or within twelve months of an election in cities and towns which had at the last Federal census a population of 9,000 or over, and Section 18 sets out the qualifications necessary to entitle a man to be put on the lists at the special registration that is held in unorganized municipalities on the eve of or within twelve months of an election. These sections are not necessary to the purpose of the booklet and are therefore not quoted.

The Lists Are the Final Record

By Section 19 of the Ontario Election Act being Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, it is provided that every man whose name is entered on either of the lists prepared under the Acts above mentioned shall be entitled to vote, if he is at the time of tendering his vote a resident of, and domiciled in the Electoral District, and has resided therein from the time when the list was finally prepared but no one has been entered on a voters' list as a person who will attain the age of 21 years within 30 days after the date fixed for hearing appeals shall be entitled to vote until he has attained the age of 21 years.

Subsection 4 of section 18 of the Voters' Lists Act, being Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, reads as follows:—“(4) The fact that the name of the person is entered on the last revised voters' list of the electoral district shall be *prima facie* evidence that he is a British subject and twenty-one years of age.” **This cannot be objected to later on or at election time.**

By Section 24 of the Voters' List Act, it is provided that the lists prepared under the Ontario Election Act or the Municipal Act shall be final and conclusive evidence of all persons named therein, and no others are qualified to vote at any election at which such list is or was the proper list to be used, except that judges and some Provincial and Dominion officials, women and insane persons are not entitled to vote, even if their names appear on the list. (By the Dominion law, officials are allowed to vote in Dominion Elections, whether their names are on the voters' lists or not.)

If the Assessor refuses or neglects to put names on and refuses to do so after verbal notification, he should be notified by affidavit of which the form is as follows:—

FORM 3.

(SECTION 26 OF THE ASSESSMENT ACT BEING CHAPTER 195, R.S.O., 1914.)

Form of Affidavit by Person Claiming to be Placed on the Assessment Roll as a Voter.

I, _____ make oath and say as follows:

I am a British subject by birth (or naturalization) and I am not a citizen or a subject of any foreign country and I have resided in the Dominion of Canada for the nine months next preceding the day of _____ in the present year (the day to be filled in here is the day on which by Statute or by-law the Assessor is to begin making his Roll.)

I was at the said date in good faith a resident of and domiciled in (giving name of municipality from which the Assessor is making his Roll), and I have resided therein continuously from the said date, and I now reside therein at (here give the deponent's residence by the number thereof, if any, and the street or locality whereon or wherein the name is situated, if in a town or village. If the residence is in a township, give the concession wherein, and the lot or part of lot whereon it is situated.)

I am of the full age of 21 years, and am not disqualified under The Ontario Election Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting at elections for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Sworn before me at _____ in the County of _____
this _____ day of _____
19 .

(Signature of Voter.)

(Signature of J.P., etc.)

(This oath may be taken before any Assessor or any Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for taking Affidavits, or Notary Public.)

Persons who are not of the full age of 21 at the time of making the affidavit but shall be in the fall, are by Section 16 of the Ontario Election Act entitled to be put on the Roll and may change the affidavit to read "I am of the full age of 20 years and _____ months and _____ days. So also with reference to the time spent in the Dominion of Canada previous to a certain date.

The form of affidavit is here embodied so that in case of want of time to send for blanks to your candidate, President or Secretary, a written copy may be made and the affidavit properly sworn to.

The affidavit should be sent to the Assessor before he returns his Roll to the Clerk. This form may also be used in an application to the Municipal Court of Revision by an applicant to be placed on the list although notice in writing is sufficient if backed up by evidence later.

Some persons may in explanation of their idea of continuous residence desire to state any absence and to the form may be added somewhat as follows:—And I have not been absent from this Province during the said nine months except occasionally or temporarily.

Final Touch before Municipal Council Completes Work.

Corrections and additions with regard to Manhood Franchise voters and other matters may be made by the Municipal Court of Revision and full use should be made of the opportunity. See particularly the paragraphs above printed in specially black type.

The notice of proposed corrections or additions to be given in writing to the Clerk of the Municipality within 14 days from the date fixed for the return of the Roll **or within 14 days from the actual return of the same, if for any reason it is not returned within the time prescribed by law (April 30th).** Thus, in most cases, notices would require to be delivered by May 14th, but in cities and towns where the councils have passed by-laws providing for making the assessment between July 1st and September 30th, the Roll being returnable on October 1st, the last day for making complaints against the Roll would be October 15th.

VOTERS' LISTS FOR PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION ELECTIONS.

The Clerk shall, immediately after the final revision and correction of the Assessment Roll by the Municipal Court of Revision, make an alphabetical list in three parts for each polling sub-division of all persons appearing by the Assessment Roll as entitled to be voters.

Part I shall contain the names of all persons entitled to vote at both Municipal and Parliamentary elections, and after each name must appear the letters M.F.

Part II shall contain the names of persons entitled to vote at Municipal elections only.

Part III shall contain the names of persons entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections only, and after each name must appear the letters M.F.

As soon as the Clerk has prepared the list which must be within thirty days after the final revision of the Assessment Roll (except in cities where he is allowed forty days) he shall cause to be printed at least 200 copies of the list and post one copy in his office and deliver or send by post three copies to the County Court Judge and two copies to each of the following persons: every municipal councillor; the municipal treasurer; the sheriff of the county; the clerk of the peace; every post-master in the municipality; every head teacher of a public or separate school in the municipality or the Secretary or Secretary-Treasurer of the school board; the clerk of the county. He shall also deliver or send by post ten copies to each of the following persons: The Registrar of Deeds; the member of the House of Commons; the member of the Legislative Assembly; all defeated candidates at the last election for both Houses; the reeve or the head of the municipality.

The Clerk shall forthwith cause to be inserted in some newspaper published in the municipality, or in case no newspaper is published in the municipality, then in some newspaper published in the nearest municipality in which one is published or in the County town, a notice of the date of the first posting of the list in his office.

In many instances, the printer prints a date on the list and the Clerk accepts that date as the date upon which the list is posted up. This is illegal. The date must be the date upon which the list has actually been posted up. Kindly remember this.

All persons qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly must have entered opposite their names in the Voters' List the words "Manhood Franchise" or the letters M.F., in addition to their other qualification, if any.

The letters "M.F." must only appear after a person's name in the municipality and subdivision in which he is resident and domiciled, and can only be so registered or entered once in the riding.

The letters "M.F." MUST NOT APPEAR opposite the names of persons residing and domiciled outside the limits of the electoral district.

A person can be entered as a voter for municipal purposes in a municipality where he does not reside, but NOT as a Manhood Franchise voter.

A person is entitled to ONLY ONE VOTE FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OR DOMINION PARLIAMENT, although he may own property in a dozen different municipalities or electoral districts.

Copies of the list should be obtained as soon as printed and placed in the hands of members of the subdivision committees.

The list should be gone over thoroughly and the subdivisions canvassed in committee lot by lot, concession by concession or street by street, in order that no friendly person who has a right to vote may be overlooked.

Frequently you will find that the name of one of the oldest inhabitants is omitted through inadvertance or a mistake of the Clerk in copying the list.

EVERY FARMER'S SON RESIDENT ON THE FARM (farm means not less than 20 acres) WHO WILL VOTE LIBERAL, SHOULD BE PLACED ON PART I of the list.

Remember that temporary absence for a time or times not exceeding 6 months in the year, shall not disentitle a farmer's son to be placed on Part I, of the Voters' List. (See Sub-section 6 of Section 25 of the Assessment Act.) Temporary absence for a longer period than 6 months does not prevent him, or any male person 21 years of age (or about to be 21) and a British subject by birth or naturalization, from being placed on Part III of the list and entitled to vote at a Parliamentary Election.

How to Appeal.

Various suggestions have been offered as to the best method of examining a list, and among others it is urged (besides going over the names from the list) that a sketch of the polling subdivision be made on paper and each lot marked. After this is done, the name of each male

person qualified to have a vote is written down on a plan on plain paper of the lot upon which he resides. Hired men and others are sure not to be omitted if this is done.

Be sure and see that the Christian name and Surname of all friendly voters are correctly printed.

See that any changes occurring since the Assessment, such as death, removal, change of ownership or tenancy, which will be of advantage to us are duly noted.

For Adding Names See:—

- (a) Whether the names of any friendly voters have been omitted from the list.
- (b) Whether any friend will become possessed of the necessary qualification (by becoming of age, etc.) within 30 days after the date fixed to have the names placed on the list by the judge. (Some judges will even rule to place on the lists the names of all young men who become of age before the next assessment, if they are otherwise qualified.)
- (c) Whether the Christian and Surnames of friendly voters are correctly printed.
- (d) What changes by deaths, removals, or of ownership, tenancy or occupancy, occurred since the assessment and what friends have moved into the municipality.

Appeal to Strike off the Names of Unfriendly Voters as follows:—

- (a) Who have ceased to reside in the municipality.
- (b) Whose name appears on Parts I and III in more than one polling subdivision. (Persons owning property in more than one subdivision should only appear on Part I, in the subdivision in which they reside.)
- (c) Who own property in more than one municipality. (They should only appear on Part I of the list in the municipality in which they reside. In other municipalities they will appear in Part II.)
- (d) Who own property in two or more ridings and as non-residents in the electoral district are disqualified from voting.
- (e) Who are not of age, or who are aliens, or are otherwise disqualified from voting.
- (f) Who have not been residents of Canada for 12 months next preceding the date on which appeals must be entered against the list.

The appeals to add and strike off, must be made in writing, according to the form provided by Statute, signed by the person entitled to be a voter and handed to the Clerk, or left for him at his residence or place of business, within 30 days after the date of the posting up of the list in the Clerk's office. (See Section 17 of Voters' List Act.) If the position of clerk is vacant, the notice may be given to the head of the council.

N.B.—The date printed in the Voters' List is not necessarily the date of posting up of the list. Some clerks fix this as the date, but it is

illegal. The correct date is that on which he actually posts up the list. Care should be taken to ascertain this date.

N.B.—The time must be counted by days. Do not calculate by a month, but by days, and the notice must be within 30 days. If the last day should fall on Sunday, notice should be given not later than Saturday, so as to avoid a slip or mistake.

In order that no mistake may be made, the Appeals should be signed by some person whose name is on the list and about whose right to vote there can be no question.

The following is the form used:—

Form to be Used.

NOTE.—This Notice must be signed by a Voter, or by a person entitled to be a Voter in any Municipality in the Riding and must be in the hands of the Clerk of the Municipality within 30 days after the Clerk has posted up the Voters' List in his office.

Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chap. 6, Sections 15 & 17.

The date of the posting up of the Voters' List must be printed or written (by the Clerk) on the outside, or cover of each copy of the Voters' List.

Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chap. 6, Section 11, Sub-Sec. 2.

FORM 5. (SECTIONS 15 & 17).

Voter's Notice of Complaint.

To the Clerk of the Municipality of the Town.....
of.....

I,
a voter, or a person entitled to be entered on the Voters' List, of the
Municipality of.....in the Electoral District
of.....complain that the persons whose
names are set forth in the sub-joined List No. 1, are entitled to be voters
in the Municipality of.....as shown in said
list, but are omitted from the Voters' List; that the persons whose names
are mentioned in the first column of the sub-joined List No. 2, are wrongly
stated in the Voters' List; that the persons whose names are set forth in
the first column of the sub-joined List No. 3, ought not to have been
entered on the Voters' List; and that there are errors in the description
of the property in respect to which the names are entered on the Voters'
List, as shown in the sub-joined List No. 4. And take notice that I intend
to apply to the Judge in respect thereof, pursuant to the statute in that
behalf.

Dated.....day of.....191.....

(Sign here).....

Residence.....

SAMPLE.

List of Complaints Mentioned in the above Notice of Complaints.

List No. 1. (Showing voters wrongfully omitted from the Voters' List.)

Names of Persons	Grounds on which they are entitled to be on the Voters' List.
James Tupper....	Tenant to John Fraser, of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1, 2nd Con.
Simon Beauchlerk.	Manhood Franchise voter.
Angus Blain.....	Assessed too low—property worth \$

List No. 2. (Showing voters wrongfully named in Voters' List.)

Names of Persons	Polling Sub-Division	Part of List	The Errors in Statement upon Voters' List
Joshua Townsend...	2	1	Should be Joseph Townsend.
John McBean.....	4	1	Should be John McBean the younger.
S. Connell.....	4	2	Should be Simon O'Connell. etc. etc.

List No. 3. (Showing persons wrongfully inserted in Voters' List.)

Names of Persons	Polling Sub-Division	Part of List	Statement Why Wrongfully Inserted in Voters' List.
Peter White.....	4	1	Died before final revision of Roll.
John May.....	3	3	Not entitled to Manhood Franchise.
David Walters.....	2	1	Assessed too high—property worth under \$

List No. 4. (Showing voter whose property or qualification is erroneously described in Voters' List.)

Names of Persons	Polling Sub-Division	Part of List	Errors in respect to property or otherwise stated
Stephen Washburn..	3	2	Name should be in Subdivision No. 2.
Thomas Gordon....	2	1	Property should be W. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 9, in 3rd Con.
Ronald Blue.....	4	2	Should be described as owner, not tenant.

Judge's Court for Revision of Voters' Lists.

On receipt of notice of appeal or complaint, the Clerk must notify the County Judge, who will fix a day for the holding of the court and so notify the Clerk. The Clerk shall then advertise in a local newspaper the date of the holding of the Court, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of publication.

SUBPOENAS.

Any person may obtain from the County Court a subpoena or from the County Judge an order requiring the attendance at the Court of a witness residing in any part of the Province and requiring him to produce any papers or documents mentioned therein; the witness, if residing outside the municipality, must be paid an allowance for expenses according to the Division Court scale.

Any person complaining or any person in respect of whose name a complaint is made shall, if resident within the municipality, upon being served with a subpoena or order, obey the same without being paid any allowance for expenses.

The subpoena may be served:—

- (a) Personally.
- (b) Or where he has a known residence or place of business within the municipality, a copy may be left with some grown person at such residence or place of business.
- (c) Or where he has no known residence or place of business in the municipality, a copy may be mailed, post registered, to him at **the** address given in any affirmation made by him under the Assessment Act, and where none such to his last known address and also to the post office nearest the polling subdivision. It must be mailed at least six days before the Court.
- (d) Or when he is a farmer's son it may be left at the residence of his parent.

Any Number of Names Inserted in One Original Subpoena or Order.

Some judges have, notwithstanding the express wording of the Statute to the contrary, held that ALL persons served with a subpoena or order (including those resident within the municipality) shall be paid witness fees according to the Division Court scale. It would be well to ascertain from the learned Judge of your county what his ruling upon this point would be in case it should arise.

The Act says that residents of the municipality need not be paid fees, but some judges rule otherwise, so it is better to be on the safe side. (See Section 18 of Chapter 6, Sub-sections 1 and 2.) Ordinary rules of evidence are followed and affidavits are of considerable assistance.

The Judge may, in the absence of satisfactory evidence as to the ground of the non-attendance of a person whose right to be a voter is the subject of enquiry, strike his name off the list of voters or refuse to place his name on the list, or impose a fine on him, or both.

**Affidavits by Person Himself or Some Other Person
Received as Evidence Before a Certain Date.**

Sub-section 5 of Section .. of the Ontario Voters' Lists Act being Chapter 6, R.S.O., 1914, reads as follows:—

(5) In the case of a list for a town, village or township, the Judge shall receive as evidence in support of an application to have the name of a person entered on the list, the affidavit of such person or of some other person who has, and deposes that he has, personal knowledge of the matter as set forth in the affidavit, Form 4 of the affidavit is made not earlier than the tenth day next preceding the last day for making complaints to the Judge, and is delivered to the Clerk before the time for making complaints has expired.

**Affidavit by a Claimant to Have His Name Entered on the Voters'
List. (Ontario Lists Act, Chapter 6, R.S.O., 1914, Section
14, Sub-section 5, Form 4.)**

I, of the of
..... in the County of

(a) make oath and say:—

1. That I am a British subject, of the full age of twenty-one years, and not a citizen or a subject of any foreign country.

2. That on the day of, 191,

(b) I will have resided in the Dominion of Canada for the twelve months next preceding that day, and that I am a resident of and domiciled in this municipality. (c)

3. That I am entitled to be entered on the Voters' List for the
..... of as (d)

4. That I am not disqualified under the Election Act, or otherwise by law prohibited from voting at Elections for the Legislative Assembly.

SWORN before me at
in the County of
this day of
A.D. 191

}

A Commissioner, etc., (e)

NOTES.

(a) Fill in occupation.

(b) Fill in the last day for making complaint to the County Judge.

(c) Instead of Clause 2, the following may be used if preferred:—

“2. That I have resided in the Dominion of Canada for the
nine months next preceding the day of

191 ..” (Fill in the day fixed for beginning to make the
assessment roll upon which the Voters' List is based; this
date is usually the 15th day of February), “and that I was
on the said day a resident of and domiciled in this muni-
cipality.”

(d) Add qualification, thus: "M.F. and T. on Lot , Concession , " or "M.F." or as the case may be.

(e) The Affidavit may be made before a Commissioner, Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.

The Affidavit must not be sworn earlier than the tenth day before the time for making complaints has expired and the usual Notice of Complaint must also be filed with the Clerk, together with the Affidavit.

Affidavit on Behalf of a Claimant to Have His Name Entered on the Voters' List. (Ontario Voters' Lists Act, R.S.O., 1914, Chapter 6, Section 14, Sub-section 5, Form 4.)

I, _____ of the _____ of
_____ in the County of _____

(a)
Make oath and say:—

1. That _____ of _____
in the County of _____ (a)
is to the best of my personal knowledge, a British subject, of the full age of twenty-one years, and not a citizen or a subject of any foreign country.

2. That on the _____ day of _____
191 _____, (b) the said _____
will have resided in the Dominion of Canada for the twelve months next preceding that day and that the said _____
is a resident of and domiciled in this municipality. (c)

3. That the said _____ is entitled
to be entered on the Voters' List for the _____
of _____ as (d)

4. That the said _____ is not disqualified
under the Election Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting at
Elections for the Legislative Assembly.

SWORN before me at _____
in the County of _____ }
this _____ day of _____ }
A.D. 191 _____ }

A Commissioner, etc., (e)

NOTES.

(a) Fill in occupation.

(b) Fill in the last day for making complaint to the County Judge.

(c) Instead of Clause 2 the following may be used if preferred:—

"2. That the said _____ has resided in the
Dominion of Canada for the nine months next preceding the
day of _____, 191 _____," (Fill in the
day fixed for beginning to make the assessment roll upon
which the Voters' List is based; this date is usually the 15th
day of February). "and that the said _____
was on the said day a resident of and domiciled in this
municipality."

- (d) Add qualification, thus:—"M.F." and T. on Lot , Concession , " or "M.F." or as the case may be.
- (e) The Affidavit may be made before a Commissioner, Notary Public or Justice of the Peace.

The Affidavit must not be sworn earlier than the tenth day before the time for making Complaints has expired and the usual Notice of Complaint must also be filled up and filed with the Clerk, together with the Affidavit.

HOW TO NATURALIZE ALIENS.

A new Naturalization Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1914 (Chapter 44) and came into force January 1st, 1915, but it is provided by Sub-section 2 of Section 34 that within three years from January 1st, 1915, that is up to January 1st, 1918, any alien who was resident of Canada on (or before) January 1st, 1915, may be naturalized under the law as it stood before the Act of 1914 was passed. This is clearly set forth in Section 34 of the Act of 1914, which Section also amends the Act of 1906.

Under the new Act the fees to be paid by the applicant amount to ten dollars or over but the Naturalization Certificate is good anywhere throughout the British Empire. The cost under the old Act is twenty-five cents, and the naturalization papers are good in Canada only. The new Act also requires five years residence instead of the period of three years under the old Act.

The Law Briefly Stated.

The Naturalization Act is Chapter 77 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the 1907, 1908 and 1914 amendments thereto. The law may be briefly stated as follows:—

Under British and Canadian law the following persons are naturalized British subjects: (1) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance. (2) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted. (3) Any person born on a British ship, whether in foreign or territorial waters or not. This does not apply to a person born on a foreign ship in British territorial waters if the latter is the only reason for claiming British citizenship. Clause 2 also applies where by treaty, capitulation grant, usage, sufferage or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

In addition to the foregoing Section 36 of the Act provides that children born in a foreign country whose father or mother become naturalized in Canada shall be deemed to be naturalized British subjects. The section is as follows:—

"If the father, or the mother being a widow, has obtained a certificate of naturalization within Canada, every child of such father or mother who, during infancy, has become resident with such father or mother within Canada, shall, within Canada, be deemed to be a naturalized British subject."

Holding of Property.

In Canada, citizens from other countries who are not naturalized British subjects but are residents in the country may take, acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property in the same way and in all respects as a natural born British subject may do. Title to real and personal property, of any description, may be derived through, from, or in succession to an alien in the same way as to a British subject.

The only restriction, therefore, upon the rights of aliens in Canada is that the rights granted them as to property aforesaid shall not qualify them for any office, municipal or Parliamentary or other franchise or to become an owner of a British ship.

Can't Get Title to Free Homesteads in the West.

The law as to real property is somewhat restricted by the Dominion Lands Act, which provides that an alien cannot obtain a title to a free homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta until becoming a naturalized British subject. He, however, is not disturbed in the possession which he has acquired even though he may not become naturalized. In all other respects, however, he has the protection of the law.

Naturalize After Three Years' Residence.

By Sections 13 and 15 of the Act of 1906, Aliens who are resident three years, within the previous five years as provided by the orders-in-councils and governmental regulations, in Canada may become naturalized by taking the oaths of allegiance and residence before a commissioner, by obtaining a certificate from a person who has known them that they have resided in Canada for such period of three years and submitting the foregoing papers to the Clerk of the County or District Court. The latter posts the name in his office for three weeks and at the next sitting of the County or District Court or Assizes, if no objections are entered, the papers of the applicant shall be declared by the court to be regular and a certificate of naturalization shall be issued to him if he so desire on payment of a fee of twenty-five cents which covers the court charges for all fying and the certificate. By Sections 19, 22 and 47 of the Act of 1906, if no objection is offered to the applicant, the court has no discretion in the matter. If objections are offered, the Court shall consider them in a judicial way and not rule off hand.

British subjects who have become naturalized in any other country and return to Canada, may become re-naturalized in Canada after residing here for a period of not less than three months. (See Section 27 of the Act for special certificate for this short period.)

There are special cases provided for in the Act but they are not here mentioned.

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